





Edited

CULPEPER'S LAST LEGACY: 1667.

Left and bequeathed to his dearest Wife,
for the publicke good,

BEING

The Choicest and most profitable of those Secrets which while he lived were lockt up in his Breast, and resolv'd never to be publish'd till after his Death.

CONTAINING

Sundry admirable Experiences in severall Sciences, more especially, in
Chyrurgery,
and *Physick*, Viz.

Compounding of Medicines, Making of Waters, Syrrups, Oyles, Electuaries, Conerves, Salts, Pils, Purges and Trochisches.

With two particular Treatises; the one of Feavers; the other of Pestilence; as also other rare and choice Aphorisms, fitted to the understanding of the meanest Capacities.

Never publisht before in any of his other Works.

May. 11

By NICHOLAS CULPEPER, late
Student in Astrology and Physick.

Printed for N. Brooke at the Angel in Cornhill, 1655.

117
S. 1000 ft.
1000 ft. above sea level

1000 ft. above sea level
1000 ft. above sea level
1000 ft. above sea level
1000 ft. above sea level

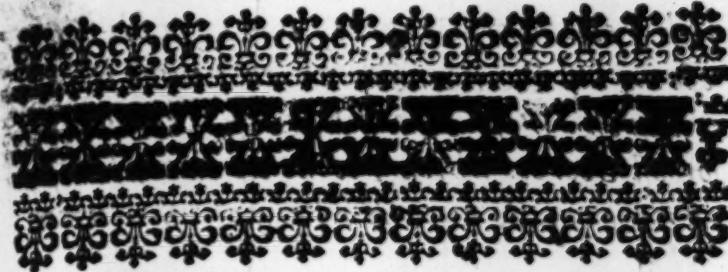
1000 ft. above sea level
1000 ft. above sea level

Master Culpepers Wifes Accompt.

Having in my Hands these my Husbands last experiences in Physick & Chyrurgery, &c. composed out of his dayly practice, which he laid a severe injunction on me to publish for the generall good after his decease ; therefore to stop the mouths of malicious Persons, who may be apt to abuse and slander his labours, and to discharge that duty and debt of gratitude due to his name from one so neerly related to him, I do hereby testifie that the Copy of what is here printed is truly and really his owne, and was delivered to my trust among his choicest secrets upon his death-bed, and I do further approve the printing thereof, and having viewed them see nothing in them but what is his own. To the truth of all which I do here subscribe my hand.

A. Culpeper.

individuum
abstinentia
magis fuit
autonomus than
social-dictatorial
and political
about. When presented
with the two modifi-
cations he had written



WORTHY READERS,

My Works have hitherto been so well knowne unto you, and have merited such just applause in the world, though envied by some illiterate Physicians, that I am the more confident to goe on doing that good which you have received by my former Labours. Viz. 1. Dispensatory. 2. English Physician. 3. That incomparable peece of Scenotica Uranica enlarged. 4. Catastrophe Magnatum. 5. Directory for Midwives, &c.

This my last Peece the reserve of all the rest, I had never thought to have published, till now finding indisposition of body to be such as that I have no other way left to continue my owne fame, and that happy gratitud
which

To the READER.

which I owe to my Country, but by publishing
these my last Remaines, which I have left to
my dearest Wife as my Legacy, being the
choicest Secrets which I lockt up in my breast,
and never made knowne in any of my former
workeſ.

And now Reader, to speak more fully in the
praise of you, be confident what thou hast here,
is what I have gained by my constant practice
and by whiche I have obtained a continuall
reputation in the world, not doubting but you
will receive that satisfaction and advantage
which I was ever assured of my selfe; and now
if it shall please Heaven to put a Period to
my Life and studies, that I must bid all things
under the Sun farewell: farewell my dearest
wife and Child: farewell Arts and Sciences;
farewell all worldly glories, Adiu Readers.

Nicholas Culpeper.



CHAPTER I.

Of HEAD-ACH in general, with its several Names and Kinds.

Three
O F Head-aches or pains in the head simply; sorts of there are three sorts, *κεφαλαια* in Greek pain in in Latin *Cepitis dolor*, in English the Head-^{1.} ach.

The second is called in Greek *κεφαλαια*, in Latin *Cephalaea*, in English, a continued or inveterate ^{2.} *κεφαλαια*. Headach.

The third is called in Greek *ημικραια*, in Latin *Hemicranium*, in English the *Megrism*, ^{3.} *ημικραια*.

The two former posseſſe the whole head, the latter only the one halfe of it.

By Head I meane in all this treatise, onely the scalpe or so much onely of the Head as is covered with haire.

And here is pain ingendred sometimes without the scull, sometimes within, If it lie within the scull, there is paine at the roots of the eyes, by reason of the immediate influence from thence to the braine; if head af- without the scull there is no pain there.

The first sort of headach, called *κεφαλαια* co- eyes, but meth of diverse causes, as heat, cold, driness, blood, choler, wind, vapor from the stomack, drunkennesse, feavers, each of which to discourse only such whose seat is near the optique nerves, will require a severall Chapter.

Several
sorts of
κεφαλαι-
γία.

κεφαλαι-
γία
comming
of heat.

The cause.



Signes.

Cautions
for the
sicke.

Aire.

Sleepe.

CHAP. II.

Of the Headach κεφαλαι; a coming of heat.

BY Heat I mean only a hot distemper without any kind of moisture or humoar. It is caused for the most part by the vehement heat of the Sun ; note, that it is extream burifull to the braine, to stand bareheaded in the Sun. It is also caused by immoderate running, jogging or moving ; especially to such as are not used to it, though it be most perillous to those that are used to it ; it is caused also by being long near the fire, through anger and furiousnesse, and by hot diseases, and smels of hot things.

The Signs of headache coming by heat ; are besides immoderate pain, you shall feele their Head burning hot when you touch it, their skin dryer then it was wont to be, their eyes looke red, they sleep little or not at all, and are delighted by sprinkling or anointing their head with cold things, and find ease by it ; other causes may be known by the relation of the Patient.

Let the air and Chamber where the sick abideth, be cold by nature, or else you must make it so by art, as by keeping it continually washed, by strewing there flowers and herbs, and branches of trees that are of a cold nature, as Roses, Violets, Water-lillies, Vine-leaves, Bryer-boughs, Willow boughs, Endive, Succory, or the like, also to poure water out of one Vessell into another, near him, to let him smell to Nose-gayes of cold flowers.

Great heed must be taken that the Patient sleep well, yea more than he usually was wont to do ; if he

he sleep not well as most labouring of this disease
donot, provoke him to sleepe with *Diascordium*; if
that will not doe,use *Laudanum*, two grains; if that
will not doe,use three grains, encreasing it till it
come to fix; if he sleep not sooner, let his Chamber
be quiet, free from noise and wrangling, for that
causeth perturbation of mind.

Let his meat be but little, and let that little be of ^{Meat.}
good digestion, as chickens, birds that delight in
Mountains and dry places, rabbits, &c. let it be
dressed with cold herbs, as lettice, endive, purflain,
and verjuice; also Almond-milke, Pomgranates,
Raisons of the Sun, and ripe Pears are wholsome ^{Drinke.}
for him; but let him avoid Milk and *all other meats* ^{I doubt}
of a dilative quality, for they *send vapors into the head*,
and are hurtfull for him.

Let his drink be water, in which a little Cinnamon hath been boyled, or in which syrrope of the juice of Succory, or the juyce of Pomgranates or Lemons is put.

Let him eschew carnal copulation, exercises, and baths, all perturbations of the mind, especially anger, all things that are binding, all things that cause stupefaction, as *crude opium*, Mandrakes, Henbane, Poppeys, Nighthshade; those things that bind much, though they coole, must also be avoyded, as ^{Directions} *Affirmative* *Persuasives*. ^{Vnction.}
juice of Quinces, Medlers, &c.

Let the sick smell to rose water mixed with ⁷ *neger*, and often snuffe some of it up into his nose. Let also his forehead, temples, and that part of his head where the paine lies most, be anoynted with oyle of fleabane. Let the fleabane be gathered in the houre of Mars, he being (if it be possible) in ^{of ♀ take} Aries, in a good aspect to the Moone. So will the infirmitie be the easier and more speedily cured. ^{this as a generall rule;}

Stoole.**Culpepper's last Legacies,**

Have a speciall care that the Patient go to stoole, in good order, at the least twice a day; if he do not, provoke him first with a Clister, then with an ownce of lenitive Electuary, every night when he goes to bed; for the people most incident to this Infirmitie, are such as are of a Cholerique constitution, (though the trouble of this disease be no absolute signe of a Cholericke-man) which complexion most commonly caufeth astringency.

κεφαλαια
για
comming
of cold.

CHAP. III.*Of the Headach κεφαλαια coming of Cold.*

BY cold I meane simply cold without any Flux of cold humours; for that causeib Letbargies: but onely a cold distemper.

The cause. This paine in the head is caused of outward cold, as by tarrying long bareheaded in a cold aire, also by fuddain applying of any wet and cold, or very cold thing to the head.

Signes. The signes of this are contrary to the signes of the other that came of a hot distemper; for in this though the paine indeed be vehement, yet the head when it is felt is not hot; their face and eyes do not look red, neither are they hollow, nor shrunke, but on the contrary their face looketh full and pale, and their eyes are full and swarthy; also they desire not cold things, nor find easie but paine by them.

Cautions. **I.** Let them sleepe moderately, but no more then usually they use to do.

Sleep. **2.** They must remaine in a warme aire; if it be cold, remedy it with a good fire. **Let**

Let them forbear all meates cold in operation, 3.
all fish, water-fowles and milke. Let them eat rear Meats.
eggs, hennes, chickens, partridge and pheasants.

For drinke, let them use Wine moderately, and 4.
generally for the cure thereof you must use things Drinke:
that are hot in operation; but in the cure as well of
this, as other diseases in the head, you must diligent-
ly consider the natural temperature of the braine;
for it is such a thing as cannot endure either violent heat
or violent cold.

Let not their bodies be costive, but let them have Directions
every day a stool; if not by nature, give supposito- Negative.
ries. Let them avoide sadness, deepe speculations,
and thoughts, studying, and other immoderate af-
fections of the mind.

Let them use moving of their body, walking and Affirma-
if strength suffer, riding. tive.

Oyle of Vervaine, is medicinall for the disease; 1.
let it be gathered in the day and houre of Venus, Motion.
the ascending fortunately. Also, Rew, Laurell, Or-
ris, Dill, Chamomel, Mother of time, Marjoram,
are Medicinal for the disease. For the Oyle, anoint
the fore-head temples, nostrills and holes behind
the eare.

Also to boyle any of these herbs, especially 2.
vervaine, gathered as before said, in water, and
snuffe up the decoction in your nose.

Also quilt these leaves betweene two caps, and 3.
let the patient weare it upon his head.

The innermost cap being made of fine filke, or
Sarsnet, Take Laurell, Mother of time, Marjoram,
Rosemary flowers, of each a handfull, Rew halfe
so much, Penny royall, Calaminth two drams,
Cloves, Stæchas, one-dram, beat these into grosse
powder, and sew them up in the Cucufa, or double

Culpepper's last Legacies,

cappe before mentioned, and having first sprinkled the head with Vineger, warme it, and apply it.

Pomander.

Also it is very good for the sick to smell to such a Pomander as this. Take of Storax, Calamitis, two drams, Cloves, Mace, wood of Aloes, of each halfe a Dram, Lavender, two Drams, Gallia moschata a Dram, Muske, Amber greece, of each two graines, beate them into fine powder, searce them; and with musilage made with Gam Tragacanth, and Marjoram water; make it up into a Pomander.

Refluxaria
via
conning
flatness
moy-
flare.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Headach $\chi \varepsilon \alpha \lambda \alpha \nu \alpha$ coming of drinessse or moyſture

HY drinessse here, and moyſture also is meant only the baire quality; for although of these alone, without beate or cold, no paine come, yet hereby the studious in Phisicke, may learne and diſcern when the Head-ach commeth of heate and driness, when of heate and moisture, when of cold and drinessse, when of cold and moisture.

The cause. Head-ach through drinessse is caused through drinessse of the aire, through hunger, much watching, extreme studying, by dry medicines, over much exercise, excessive use of venery, and violent perturbations of the mind.

The fift- Head-ach of moisture is caused through moisture of the aire, moist medicines, bathes, hot waters, times. and other things that moisten over much.

Drinessse is knowne by these signes; there come few

few or no excrements out of the nose, the eyes be hollow, the patient cannot sleepe neither before nor in the sicknesse; also the skin of the head is dry as though it were scorched; dry medicines do not ease the paine but increase it.

Moistnesse is knowne by the same that lethargies are, of which hereafter.

Those in whome driness doth trouble the head, let them remaine in a moist aire, let them eate meates of good juyce and a moistning nature, as yolks of egges, cocks stoncs and the broth of them, pheasants, partriches, and such meates as moisten and nourish much; let them drinke wine alwayes with water; let them sleepe largely, provoke them to it; as in the second chapter; let them eschew motion of the body and exercise, and use quietnes and rest, let them eschew carnal copulation, hunger, and thirst, and all things that do dry, let them use baths of sweet waters, that are warme, let them be merry and pleasant, and avoyd all perturbations of mind. For paine comming of moisture, See Lethargyes.

Let such as have head-ach of driness, use to anoint the seame of their head *or os triquetrum*, Cure by with oyle of fleabane, (see Chap. 2.) mixed with unction. oyle of sweet almonds or alone by it selfe.

Let their body be kept soluble.

Also they may bath their head in water in which strawberry leaves, violet leaves and flowers, mallowes and other hearbes that have a moistning vertue, have beeene boyled.

Stoole.

Bath.

*Of Headach κεφαλαια coming of
plentitude or blodd.*

κεφαλαια-
τια.
coming
of blood.

πληθωρες.

The cause.

Signes.

Cure.

1.

Aire.

2.

Meat.

3.

Drinke.

4.

Exercise.

Hitherto I have written of Head-ach comming through alteration of the bare quality only; I now come to Head-ach caused of fulnesse, and abundance of blood. I call fulnesse in this place, that which the Greekes call πληθωρες that is, when all the four humours abound and be encreased in their proportion, or when blood onely abounds.

This is caused commonly of eating all such things as ingender abundance of humours in the body, as meates and drinke of great nourishment, plentifully taken; as also the neglecting and omitting exercises, bathes, sweatings, and usuall purgings, bleedings and evacuations.

The signes be these, the face and the eyes be ruddy, the veines be swoln, so that the least and small est may be easily seene; the pulse is great and vehement, the urine reddish and thick, the veines of the temples beate more hard, strong and vehement then those at the wrest; the paine of the head is heavinessse.

Let the sick be in a cold and dry aire; if you can get no such place naturall, make it so by art.

Let his diet be spare; let him avoyd things that nourish plentifully, as egges, flesh, &c.

Let his drinke be barley water in which cold hearbs have been boyled as endive, succory, purslane, lettuce, or only barley water with a little Cinnamon.

Let him use moderate exercise, rubbing his body often

his Physicall, Chyrurgicall remaines.

9

often; if his body be soluble and no feaver, let him bath often.

In the beginning of the disease let him blood in the *cephalica* of that arme on which the griefe lies most, if that appeare not, take the middle veine; if bleeding in the arme suffice not, let them bleed in the forehead.

If age or weaknesse, or both, prohibit bleeding, use cupping glasses to the shoulders to draw backe the blood.

These done, use medicines externall that are cold and astringent, wherewith you are furnished in the second Chapter.

You must in this disease have a special care that the body be kept soluble if necessity require and Purging, neither feaver nor weaknesse hinder, give a *decoctum Sennæ* (with rubarbe and agricke at i.3.) iv.3.

After this you may apply such medicines to the head, as disperse the disease and dissipate and repell the humours, such be mallow seedes, fenugreck seeds, chrysomel flowers, melilot flowers, either in bathes, liniments, or oyles, as you think fit.

Also you may bind the lower parts of the body hard, (as the things) to call or draw back the humours.

*κεφαλαια-
μα.
comming
of Choler.*

C H A P VI.

Of the Headach κεφαλαια coming of Choler.

Head-ach comming of cholericke humours The cause is caused of all such things as heate and drye the head unnaturally, as care, anger, paine, labour, watch-

Culpepper's last Legacies,

watching, fasting, eating of meates that be cholerickē, as Garlique, Onions, pickled herrings, and other meates extraordinary salt, &c.

Signes.

The signes be these; the pains be like his that hath headach by reason of heat, but that only they have a more sharp and pricking pain, as though awles or bodkins were thrust into their heads; their face is pale and wan; their head is moderately hot, bitternesse of the tongue, drinessse of the eyes, nose and tongue; this disease chanceth most to young and flourishing yeares, to such as are cholerickē of complexion, to them that take overmuch businesse in hand, and the like.

Cure.

Let the sicke abide in a cold and moist aire, which may be procured by the Art specified in the second Chapter, as by sprinkling the Chamber with cold water, by strewing the Chamber with cold herbs, and moist flowers and branches of trees their mentioned.

Aire.

Meates.

Let his whole diet be moist; let him eat meates that be moist and of good juyce; give them Endive, Succory, Lettice, Purflaine, small fishes, that live in gravelly Rivers.

Drinke.

Let his drinke be water only, in which a little Cinnamon hath been boyled; but let him altogether abstaine from Wine and strong drinke.

Sleepes.

Let him be kept quiet, and have long sleepes; you may provoke sleep by the rules in the second Chapter; let him be merry, and refraine from all perturbations of mind.

Purges.

You must refrain purging, if there be a feaver.



In the beginning of the cure you must purge the cholerickē humour with medicines fit for the purpose; such be Hiera picra, Elestuary of the juyce of Roses, Rubarb, Pillulæ aureæ, Alephanginæ, &c. But if it chance the cholerickē humours do rest quietly in any

any part of the body, as many times it doth, and so becometh adust and burneth the place where it lyeth, and makereth the man uncapable of receiv ing purging medicines, you must use preparatives to alter and concoct the humour, till it appear by the urine to be digested ; the best way of all to do this, is to administer a spoonfull of Vineger of Squils every morning fasting; and let the party walke a quarter of an houre after it ; if you find that too hot, as you seldome shall, administer it in an ounce of Jalep of Roses, or Syrupus acetosus.

Also you may give an onnce of pulp of Cassia at night when he goes to sleep, or lenitive Electuary.

Bolus.

If they be very costive, as it is the nature of choleric to procure costiveness, administer clisters of the mollient herbs, viz. *Mallows, Beetes, Violets, Pelliory and Mercury*, of each a handfull, boyled in a quart of water to three quarters of a pint, in which (being strained) mingle Diacatholieon i. 3. Mel rosarum i. 3. species *Hierae picreæ* i. 3 ; make it into a clister,

Clisters.

Also you may use Oyle of Fleabane for unction in the manner and fornie prescribed in the second Chapter.

Vnct on.

If the disease for all these medicines, continue still virulent and malignant, you may apply cupping glasses between the shoulders, and friction, or rubbing of the armes and legs, time and care convenient being used.

Boxing.

Headach-
zia.
comming
of Wind.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Headach coming of windinesse.

IT is a cause of eating abundance of windy things ; besides, the nature of the body, and other things

The cause.

Culpepper's last Legacies,

Signes.

I.
Diet.

2.
Conco-
ctives.

3.
Discussivs.

4.
Clisters.

5.
Cautions.

6.
Repul-
sives.

things were such as were apt to ingender wind.

It is known by a distention or stretching within the head, and that without heaviness or beating, as also by noise in the ears.

Let all meats and drinks that ingender wind be utterly avoyded.

If the Infirmitie lie onely in the Head, and ascend from no other part beneath, as many times it is caused onely by weaknesse and imbecillity of the head, then inward medicines profit little.

But you must use Concoptive and Discussive me- dicines, things that concoct wind, as Fenugreke seed, Lin- seed, Chamomel, Yolkes of egges, Saffron, Hens greace, Goose greace, &c.

Last of all use Discussives, such as be, Oyle of Dill, and Rew, Lupines, Barley meal, Lilly roots, Nigella, &c.

But if it come from vapours that ascend from some other part, you must empty the belly with a strong Clister that doth dissolve wind, made of the emollient herbes, Anniseeds, Carraway, Fennell, and Cumminseeds, adding to the decoction Benedicta, laxativa halfe an ounce, of the Electuary I meane, for this glister draws the vapours down from the head.

After this you must strengthen the member that it ingender wind no more, whether it be the stomach, liver or spleen, it were tedious and superfluous to recite the manner how to strengthen all those parts, and others beside these, which may in their owne affliction afflict the head also; for I purpose if the Lord give me life and health, and time to write severally and distinctly of all the diseases in every part of the body.

Then may you apply to the head things repulsive and driving backe, such be, Vinegar, Pomegranate, Jinds

rinds and flowers, Wormwood, Merlilot, Mints, Plantain, Walwort, Shepherds burse, Nutmegs, Furstaine, Housleek, Learell leaves, &c.

If heat be joyned with wind in the head, use Oyle of Roses, which is both repulsive, digestive, and discissive, mingled with Vineger, which is both repulsive and discissive, and also attenuating.

7.

Actions:

10.

11.

But if there be cold mixed with the wind, then use Oyle of Dill and Camomell, mingled with the juice of Rew and Vinegar.

If the headach continue still malignant, use sneezing with white Helebore; but beware of catching cold of the head after it.

8.

After all this to strengthen the head, and repell Cucusa. the relicts of the disease, make a Cucusa of these herbs dryed, (that is sew them betwixt two caps; see Chap. 3. Page 7.) viz. Roses, Knotgrasse, Willow leaves, Nightshade, Marjoram, Mother of time, Hysop, Rue.

9.

Also the favours of Castoreum, Muske, Amber-greece, and to take Venice treacle, or Mithridate inwardly, are medicinall for the disease.

10.

Smels.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Headach caused of the Stomack.

Headach-
yca
used by the
Stomack.

Hitherto of diseases caused principally in the head it selfe; now a word or two of pain of the head that cometh by consent from other places of the body; and first of that which is caused by some evil affection of the stomack; and that is caused by some sharpe humour for the most part that aboundeth in the stomack, especially in the mouth of it, from

Cause.

from whence corrupt vapours arising doe ascend into the head.

Signes.

It may be knowne by that gnawing and biting paine they feele in their head, by their pronesse and desire to vomit; also if the sicke fast and suffer hunger long, their paine is more vehement; for through long abstinence, the malice of the humour encreaseth.

Cure by vomiting.

In the cure of this disease, outward medicines will doe no good; the best way of cure is by vomitting, but first prepare the humours by giving **Vineger of Squils** two or three spoonfulls; or four, if two or three worke not, divers mornings before the vomit, (which may be infusion of **Crocus metallorum i.3.s.**) for many time the humors are viscous and sticke fast.

Consider the strength of nature in the proportion of the vomit.

Purging.

If you suppose the stomacke be furred after vomitting, give a scruple of **Mastich pils** every night going to bed for a week or such a matter.

As for strengthning the stomacke after the disease is cured, I shall speake plentifully when I come to speak of the diseases in the stomach.

So also if headach come from the liver or spleen, or any part, you shall have plentifull remedies when I come to speak of the places where the cause lies, which is needless here; for take away the cause, the effect ceaseth.

χεραλαλ-
γία.
comming
of drunk-
enesse.
Cause.

CHAP. IX.

Of Headach caused by drunkennesse.

The causes are evident enough; for hot Wines, Strong-Waters and strong drinks fill the brain with

with vapours, and so much the more if the braine
be hot by nature, if the *os triquetrum* be close
shut, and the sutoriums close shut; for they beare
drinke lesse before they be drunke then others in
which they are more open.

The cure consisteth chiefly in these two things, Cure con-
sisting in
evacua-
tion and re-
frigerati-
on.
evacuation, refrigeration.

If the Wine be yet indigested, give a vomit in
the first place.

If the headach remain after, you must use refri-
geration to drive backe the vapours that ascend
into the head; that doth especially above all things
Oyle wherein Ivy leaves have been boyled, by
anointing the head and temples and forehead.

To prevent drunkennesse are many medicines Preventi-
ons.
left by the ancients to posterity, but for mine own
part, I, as yet, never tried any of them, as to eat
six or seven bitter Almonds every morning fa-
sting; to drinke a draught of Wormwood-beere
first in the morning; also to burne swallows in a
crucible, feathers and all, eate a little of the ashes
of them in the morning.

CHAP. X.

Of Headach caused of Feavers.

IF Headach molest those that have Feavers, you
must consider whether the body be laxative or
not; for *astringency in Feavers* alwayes causeth headach; *vel celi-*
vel signi,
incertum
est, puta
signi.
if it be, then you must consider whether it began
with the feaver, or came onely the feaver increa-
sing, near the Crisis, or when the Moon comes to
the opposition of that signe and degree she was in

at

from whence corrupt vapours arising doe ascend into the head.

Signes.

It may be knowne by that gnawing and biting paine they feele in their head, by their pronesse and desire to vomit; also if the sicke fast and suffer hunger long, their paine is more vehement; for through long abstinence, the malice of the humour encreaseth.

Cure by
vomiting.

Consider
the
strength
of nature
in the
proporti-
on of the
vomit.
Purging.

In the cure of this disease, outward medicines will doe no good; the best way of cure is by vomiting, but first prepare the humours by giving **Vineger** of Squil two or three spoonfuls; or four, if two or three worke not, divers mornings before the vomit, (which may be infusion of **Crocus me-**
tallorum i.3.s.) for many time the humors are viscous and sticke fast.

If you suppose the stomacke be furred after vomiting, give a scruple of **Mastich** pils every night going to bed for a week or such a matter.

As for strengthning the stomacke after the disease is cured, I shall speake plentifullly when I come to speak of the diseases in the stomach.

So also if headach come from the liver or spleen, or any part, you shall have plentifull remedies when I come to speak of the places where the caule lies, which is needless here; for take away the cause, the effect ceaseth.

κεφαλαι-
γία.
comming
of drunk-
ennesse.
Cause,

CHAP. IX.

Of Headach caused by drunkenesse.

The causes are evident enough; for hot Wines, Strong-Waters and strong drinks fill the brain with

with vapours, and so much the more if the braine be hot by nature, if the *os triquetrum* be close shut, and the sutoriums close shut; for they beare drinke lesse before they be drunke then others in which they are more open.

The cure consisteth chiefly in these two things, Cure con-
evacuation, refrigeration.

If the Wine be yet indigested, give a vomit in list in
the first place. evacua-

If the headach remain after, you must use refrigeration to drive backe the vapours that ascend into the head; that doth especially above all things Oyle wherein Ivy leaves have been boyled, by anointing the head and temples and forehead. on and re-
frigerati-

To prevent drunkennesse are many medicines left by the ancients to posterity, but for mine own part, I, as yet, never tried any of them, as to eat six or seven bitter Almonds every morning fasting; to drinke a draught of Wormwood-beere first in the morning; also to burne swallows in a crucible, feathers and all, eate a little of the ashes of them in the morning. Preventi-
ons.

CHAP. X.

Of Headach caused of Feavers.

IF Headach molest those that have Feavers, you must consider whether the body be laxative or not; *for astringency in Feaves alwayes causeth headach;* if it be, then you must consider whether it began with the feaver, or came onely the feaver increasing, near the Crifis, or when the Moon comes to the opposition of that signe and degree she was in at

separata-
via.
comming
of feavers.

Prefatio

vel cali-
zel signi,
incertum
est, puta
signi.

at the decumbiture ; if she or her beames reach but the place, give no physick ; for vomiting or flux of blood by the nostrils will follow.

Cause.

But if the headach began at first with the feaver, it is caused through vapours dispersed abroad through the vehemency of the feaver, as it were boyling up and ascending into the brain, and the brain also for the most part in this disease is weak and not able to repell it, but fit to receive it.

Cure.
Tolle causam tolliatur effectus

If age permit, you may use bleeding. If strength permit, you may use cupping-glasses, but the chief remedy is by remedying the feaver ; for the cause being taken away, the effect ceaseth ; and I intend hereafter to write a tractate only of feavers, to which I now refer it.

C H A P. X I.

Of the Headach κεφαλαια

κεφαλαια

The dig-
notions of English an old and inveterate headach ; it may be
κεφα-
λαια from been of long continuance, exceeding painfull, hard
κεφαλαια-
νια. to cease ; every light occasion (as noise, loud
speech, cloer light, moving, drinking of Wine,
strong smels, or the like) causes sharp or violent fits,
the diseased desires to lie in the dark, to be quiet,
often supposing that their heads are stucke with a
hammer, also some doe feele those things that are
about their head, as though they were bruised or
racked ; this disease sometimes doth continue
painful alwayes, sometimes it comes by fits, with
intermission, so that sometimes they thinke them-
selves

his Physicall, Chyrurgicall remains.

17

selves perfectly whole. This disease doth vex Women more then men. In some the pia Mater (or skin that knits the senses together, which lyeth round the braine within the dura mater) is vexed, in some onely the Pericranium, or skin that coverith the skull round) is vexed.



It is caused either by abundance of blood and Cause other humours, or by the sharpnesse of the humours, contained either within or without the scull, inflaming the head ; also it is caused through weaknesse of the head.

If the paine invade the sicke with heaviness, it signes sheweth the disease to proceed of fulnesse and abundance of humours ; if it come with pricking, gnawing and shooting , it betokeneth sharpnesse of humours ; if it beat like pulses, it betokeneth inflammation; if there be felt distention or stretching out, without beating, or heaviness, it comes of wind ; if there be beating with it, it is a hot wind ; if heaviness, there are humours as well as wind ; if the paine be felt superficially, or outwardly, the disease lies in the *Pericranium* ; if inwardly, it lies in the *Pia Mater*, and then is there alwayes a paine in the rootes of the eyes ; for the tunicles of the eyes have their beginning from the brain.



As for diet and aire, the cause being knownie, Cure you may easily gather out of the former Chapter.

If it come through abundance of humours, you may in the first place let blood.

Oyle of Verbaine used in Unctiou, is an approved medicine, unless there be inflammations or feavers joyned with it ; for them use Oyle of Fleabane, both considered as in the former Chapters.

Have a great care that sleep be moderate, and the body soluble.

D

You

Culpepper's last Legacies;

You may also (for fear of Relapsing) purge the head with strong Gargarishnes, made with juice of Leeks, Pellitory of Spain, long Pepper, Mustard, or the like.

Or by sneezing, if the infirmity lie within the scull.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Megrism.

Huic
via:

Descrip-
tion.

'*Hemicrania* in Greek; in Latin also *Hemicranium*; in English the Megrism; is a painfull evill, lying in the one halfe of the head only; the right side, or the left; and is distinguished by the seame that runneth all along the scull, from the middle part of the forehead, to the hinder part of the head or nape of the neck; this pain cometh often by fits; and in some the grieve is felt without the scull; in some within, and that deepe in the braine; in some, in the Muscles near the Temples.

Caus.

It is caused by ascending or flowing of many vapours or humours, either hot or cold; either by the Veins, or by the Arteries, or by both; and sometime it proceeds from the brain it selfe, thrusting out its excrements and superfluities, when the passages are stopped.

Signes.

The Signes whereby you may know whether vapours, or humours do abound, whether they be hot or cold; whether within the scull, or without, may be drawne out of the former Chapters, only this I adde; if the pain lie in the *Pericranium*, the pain is so vehement that they canot suffer their heads to be touched with ones hand.

Their

his Phisicall, Caururgical remans.

63.

Their Dyet, what they should eat, and what
they shoulde schew, may be gathered out of the Dict.
former Chapters, according to the diversity of the
causes; yet let them by all meanes avoid all such
things as send sharp vapors up into the Head, as, Gar-
iqu:, Onions, Mustard, Raddish roots, &c.

If the Infirmitie lie without the Scull, as most Cure,
commonly it doth, comb the head; if the pain lie
on the right side, with a combe made of the right
horn of a Ram, (I suppose it were best the Ram
were killed when the Sun * is in *Aries*) if it lie on * Or at
the left side, with a comb made of the left horn of a least when
Ram; and this (for ought I know) may do it, if the Mars is
disease lie within the Scull.

If it lie near the Temples among the Musces, rub
them often (either with your hand or with a
cloth) till they be hot, when the pain is over, and
that many times remedyeth the disease if it lie
there.

Also *Euphorbium* mixed with Oyle, and put into
the ear on that side the paine lies, take more or
lesse *Euphorbium*, according as the parties senses are
dull or quicke; a scruple of *Euphorbium* is enough
for an ounce of Oyle, and one drop is sufficient to
put into the ear at one time.

Also *Euphorbium* dissolved in Vinegar, and ap-
plied by way of Unction to the grieved part of
the head, profiteth much.

But beware you use not *Euphorbium*, if the disease come
of hot Humours, or Vapours.

Also Earthworms beaten to powder, Snailes,
Peach kernels, Goats dung mingled with Vinegar of
Squils, are medicinall.

If it comes of hot Humours, use those medicines
prescribed for the headach coming of hot humours.

26
Culpepper's Last Legacies,

If it come of plenitude, use blood letting.

(1) In fine, purge the Humour that causeth the Disease.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Vertigo or swimming in the Head.

Description.

Vertigo is a Disease wherin a man thinketh all that he sees turnes round ; it is a Disease my selfe have been often for many yeares terribly vexed withall, insomuch that at the last I many times fell down in a swoon, and fainted ; *This Disease often turneth to the Falling-sicknesse*, as it had almost done in my selfe, though after much and vast expence of Physicke, one Vomit absolutely cured me ; therefore I shall be more large in the signes of this Disease.

Cause.

This Disease is caused through inordinate moving of Vapours that are windy, contained in certain parts of the Brain ; this Disease is caused either, because the Brain it selfe is ill-affected, or of Vapours ascending from the Stomack thither ; the Braine it selfe is offended by a Humour aeriall, from whence a windy spirit moveth inordinately about, and troubleth the apprehension ; so that all things the man seeth, seeme to turne round also ; the Brain is offended by the mouth of the Stomack, when windy exhalations are carried from thence to the Brain, which happeneth by corruption or putrefaction in the Stomack, the Vapours of which being penetrating move about the Brain.

Galen makes a great stir, and so also doth Hippocrates to prove two sorts of Vertigo ; the one called

Tens-

Tenesce of a Vertigo; of some Scotoma: and this, say they, is the most dangerous, because it often turns to the Falling-sicknesse. Indeed I grant, the dark Vertigo turneth soonest to the Falling-sicknesse, because it commeth of *Aira bilis*, or Choler adust: but *Fuchsius* thinks they erre that think the Diseases to be two, because they differ a little in quality: and truly so do I. All *Gallen's* words may not be Authenticks; no, nor *Hippocrates* his neither: and neither *Fuchsius* nor my self were nor are so simple, but we know Choler yellow, will turn black, and adust in the Tunicle of the Stomack, and cause no other difference then changing the quality, not the nature of the Disease. But enough of this; I proceed to the Signs.

A darknes or mist appearerh before their eys that are troubled with this Disease, and that upon every light occasion, especially if they drink but a cup of strong drink, or wine; or if they turn round: for it chanceth to them if they turn round once, as it doth to others when they turn round often times; so that sometimes they fall down. Also the same effect it brings to him, to see another man, or a wheel, or the water run round: therefore let such objects be avoided; for the vital spirits beholding it, turn about also, and so the moving of the Humour that causeth the Disease, is troubled, unequall and inordinate.

When this Disease lyeth in the brain only, without relation to the stomack, there followeth sound in the ears, pain in the head, sometimes vehement, and heaviness there; also the smelling and other senses are detrimented: their fits are chiefly when the Sun doth heat them, or when their head is hot by some other means: for Heat doth dissolve

the Humours, and then they turne about the Brain.

And indeed for ought I know, a cleer Sun-shine day is hurtfull for those in whom the Disease proceeds from the Stomack, as mine did; and found the same extreamly prejudiciale to me.

Those in whom the Disease proceedeth from the Stomack, feel a gnawing in their Stomack before the fit come, and a disposition to vomit, and are as though they were heart-burnt.

Cure. Also thus you may know of what Humour the Disease comes, by the apparent colour of things to their eyes: for if they appear yellow, the Disease comes of yellow Choler: if reddish or bloody, it comes of Blood, and is apt to fall into a frenzy or madnesse; if dark, it comes of Atra bilis, and is a fore-runner of the Falling-sickness, or Apoplexie. And thus much for example sake.

Also these Diseases are most violent in that time of the year that suiteth best with their nature; as Choler in Summer, Melancholy in Autumn, &c.

Cure. If this Disease be caused by Vapours that ascend from the Stomack, as mine did, Vomiting is a speedy cure, and the onely cure I could find.

Cautions. Let the sick avoid the beams both of Sun and Moon; all Winds, especially South winds: nor let him behold any thing that moves round, nor any deepe thing.

Let him avoid fasting and fulnesse, all meats that engender winde, that are of a dilative quality, and send Vapours up to the head: such be Milk, Onions, Garlick, Leeks.

Let him eschew sleep in the day, saith Galen: but for mine own part I found ease in nothing else.

Lethis Meat be of good Juice, and good Di- ^{Dier,}gestion.

If the Disease come of Blood, use Blood-let-ting.

Let the Sick avoid perturbation of mind, anger, fear, sadnessse, loud crying and singing.

Let him not keep his Head too hot, nor abide in an Aire too hot, or too cold ; and let him stir his Head as little as may be.

In a word, keep his Stomack clean with Vomits, and his Head with Pil. Alphangina.

Acetum scilliticum is a soveraign remedy, and Southernwood is the Herbe proper for the Disease.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Frenzie.

Frenzie in Greek, in Latine also Phrenitus, ^{ffrenitus.} in English a Frenzie, is a Disease that troubles ^{Descripti-} the minde, dangerous and difficult to cure : it dif- fers from Madnesse thus; a Feaver ever accompa- ^{on.} nies a Frenzie, but never Madnesse.

A Frenzie is a continuall Madnesse and Furie, with raging and vexation of mind, accompanied ^{Divisio-} with an acute Feaver, caused through inflammation of the Brain, or the films thereof.

There are three internall senses in the Head; ^{Three} Imagination, Judgment, Memory; and a man may ^{sorts of} be frenetick (or as our common English word saith, Frantick) in any of these.

Some are frenetick onely in Imagination; ima- gining they see things they do not, and yet do give

Culpepper's last Legacies,

a right judgment of things they do see ; and remember every man, and call him by name : in such fantasie onely is distempered.

2. Other apprehend things truly, yet judge fally of them ; as a Patient I had, that judged his father woulde kill him, and therefore fled his presence ; as also, that he was some great person. There the seat of Judgment is chiefly vexed.

3. The third is compound of these two, and they erre in every thing, and know no body, nor remember any thing ; and in such the Brain is totally distempered.

Cause. The Frenzie is caused of abundance of Choler, and cholerick Blood, either in the Brain, or films thereof ; and if the Choler be adust, the Disease is vehement and pernicious.

Signs. Besides, a terrible Feaver and Madnesse, for the most part they cannot sleep ; if they do sleep at all, it is troublesom : many times when they do sleep, they start up out of it suddenly, and rage, and cry out furiously ; they babble words without order or sense, and very seldom answer directly to a question ; their Water many times is thin and cleer ; and if it be so, it is so much the worse : many times the softlier you speak to them, the louder they answer.

Their Eyes are blood-shotten, bleared and staring, and sometime dry, and sometimes full of sharp and scalding tears ; most of them pull and tear all the cloaths about them to pieces : their Pulses are small, weak and slow, and they fetch their breath but seldom : that which cometh of Blood, causeth inordinate laughter ; and Choler, immoderate fury ; also such must be bound in their beds ; they forget every thing speedily that they either

either do or say. I have seen one call for a Chamber-pot, and so soon as he had it, either had forgot what it was, or else forgot to pisse in it.

Concerning the usage of the Sick; if it be winter, let the aire be warm; if in summer, let it be cold: a whitened wall is best; for diversity of colours or pictures are naught.

Some are troubled with light in their Fits, and some with darknesse; therefore you had best try them both, and let him have light that is afraid of darknesse, and keep him dark that is offended with light: but if the Sick be indifferent between both, let the strongest have light, and keep the weakest darkest.

Let his dearest friends come to him, and let some speak friendly to him, and let some of them speak harshly and roughly to him; for there is no rule with such persons, unlesse they stand in awe of some body.

If strength permit, let him bleed largely in the Bleeding-arme, and two or three dayes after under the tongue.

Keep his body laxative.

Stool.

Sleep.

Force him to sleep with *Opium*; if his body be strong, you need not fear to give him four or five grains at a time: also hang soporiferous things about his Head, as Mandrakes, Nightshade, Poppy, Henbane, &c. and anoint his Head and temples with oyl of Poppy, if he sleep not without these.

Let his drink be water, in which *Cinamon* hath been boiled.

Let his meat be exceeding little, and let that little be of very good and speedy digestion.

Also, I have found by experience, *Castoreum* to Cure

be

be very medicinal for the Disease, taken inwardly. For other Medicines, your best way is to labour to remove that Humour which causeth the Disease : of which Medicines you may be furnished in the peculiar chapter belonging to the particular Humour.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Lethargie.

Descrip-
tion.

Ἄθω
ψυχή.

Names.]

καρπός.

Subeth.

κῶμα.

It is affir-
med by
many
good Phi-
sicians,
that there
is such a
Disease as
Coma Vi-
gilans, but
party grieved.

as yet I never saw any possessed with it.

IN direct opposition to a Frenzie, is the Disease called a Lethargie ; which causeth sluggishnesse, and an inexpugnable desire to sleep.

This word *Lethargie*, is a Greek word, compounded of ἀθην, which signifies forgetfulness; and ασύν, which signifies slothfull, or dull : and therefore instead of *Veteritus*, the common Latine word, it might be better (or at least better in my opinion) be called *Oblivio iners*, a sluggish forgetfulness.

This sluggish Disease hath gotten many names; it is called by some *Grecians* καρπός, of the *Arabians* *Subeth*; of some *Grecians* κῶμα; and this κῶμα, say they, is of two sorts: *Coma somnolenium*, or a sleepy *Coma*: the other called *Vigilans coma*, or a waking *Coma*; because such as have Lethargies seem to be awake many times, when they are not. Many have thought these Diseases to be all different, because different places have given it different names; yet all confess the cause of them all to be the same, and then the difference can be only in the Complexion of the

It is caused of Flegm, which cooleth the Brain Cause overmuch, and moistneth it, and thereby provok-
eth sleep.

They are alwayes in a profound and dead sleep; Signes, their Pulse is great, and striketh seldom, and beat-
eth as though it were in water; they fetch breath
seldom, and weakly, and are so sluggish and sleepy,
that they can hardly be forced to answer to a que-
stion: sometimes they will open their eyes, if you
cry aloud to them, but they instantly shut them a-
gain: they are exceeding forgetfull, and alwayes
talk idly in their sleep; they gape and yawn often,
and sometime keep their mouth open, as though
they had forgot to shut it: some are costive, others Cure.
laxative; their Urine is like Beasts Urine, stink-
ing; some tremble and sweat all over.

Let the chamber wherein the Sick doth lye, be Aire
very light, and very warm.

Let his Diet be such things as extenuate, cut and Diet,
dry, and let it be seasoned with Anniseed, Cum-
min-seed, Pepper, Cinamon, Ginger, Cloves, &c.

For Pot-hearbs, let him use Sparagus, Parsley,
Fennel, and such like: and after eating, binde the ex-
tream parts (viz. the Thibgs) hard, that the Vapours
ascend not up into the Head.

You may burn Brimstone under his Nose, or *assa Naffalis*,
fetida to awake him.

Give him strong Gargarisms, made with Pellito- Garga-
ry of Spain, and Mustard: also you may safely put risms,
a whole spoonfull of Mustard into his mouth at
once.

Also you may boil Time, Penny-royall and *O-
riganum* in Vinegar, and dip a spunge in it, and
hold it alwayes to his Nose.

You may shave off his Hair, and keep his Head
alwayes

alwayes moistned with Vinegar of Roses: also it is excellent to let it drop down from some high place upon the crown of his Head.

Speezing. Povoke him often to sneeze with white Hellebore.

Clifters. Also, in this Disease you may safely administer sharp and scouring Clifters, with Collocynthis, Agrick, Electuary *Benedicta laxativa*, species bire picre, and the like, in the common decoction.

Purge. The Disease declining, purge Flegm.

Castoreum is also exceeding medicinal for this Disease, either taken inwardly, or applied outwardly.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Forgetfulness.

Cause.

The losse of Memory chanceth sometimes alone, and sometimes Reason is hurt with it.

It is caused of Lethargies, and other soporiferous Diseases; for they being ended, many times leave Forgetfulness behinde them, and then it comes of a cold distemper. This coldnesse hath sometimes drinesse joined with it, and sometimes moisture, and sometimes nothing but a bare distemper: to know this, you must diligently observe the causes whence it ariseth.

The causes are two; internal, external: if they be internal, either abundance of Flegm, or Melancholy is the cause of it; if there be no signs of these abounding, then it comes of some external cause, (unlesse it come through extream old age.)

The external causes you may know by the relation

lation of the sick, or those that are about him ; if any disease have newly passed and so turned into oblivion, if medicines were applied outwardly or administered inwardly, which extremely cooled the brain ; or if it came of study, watching, &c.

If the memory be but a little hurt, it shew's the signes, braine to be but a little cooled ; if reason be also hurt, then the disease is vehement.

If it come of a dry distemper, the sick watcheth much, and can hardly be brought to sleepe.

If moysture only offend, then are they heavy, inclined to sleep, and their sleepes are long and troublesome.

If cold be joyned with the moysture, it is a perfect Lethargy, though perhaps but breeding, and then the excrements are many at the mouth and nose, proceeding from the braine.

If melancholy be the cause, he will not be very desirous of sleepe, nor voyd excrements from his brain; besides all circumstances, and the state of his whole body incline to cold and drinessse.

For to give a true judgment of a disease, you must consider the complexion of the party, the region that he lives in, the times of the yeare, the state of the aire, and the diet he bath used.

Let his diet be different according to the cause of his disease; as for example, if it come of coldness, Diet: let it be hot, &c.

But what ever the cause be, the aire must not be cold, nor the roome darke, nor any windowes open North or South, for the one cooleth, the other I should Caution think the East were worst.

If it come through age, Physicke availes little.

If the memory fail suddenly, either falling sicknesse or Prognostication Apoplexy is following, for cure of which use such ca.

means

Culpepper's last Legacies,

meanes of prevention, as you shall be taught to cure them when they are come in their proper chapters.

Cure.

If it come of other causes, viz. of cold, heat the braine; of driness, moysten the braine.

Things medicinall, are *Castoreum*, *Oleum de lateribus*, *Rew*, *Balme*, *Betony*, *Rosemary*, *Marjoram*.

Of Compound, *confectio anacardina*, *Diamſebum dulce*, *Diambra*, *Mithridate*, *Theriacha*. These not only remedy memory lost, but helpe and mend it being dull.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Catalepsis.

Names.

Κατοχη or *καταληπτις* in Greeke, is called in Lattin, *Occupatio*, detention, and *Deprehensio*; Moderne Writers call it *Congelatio*, in English it is called congeſation, or taking, and by the ignorant struck with a Planet.

Descripti- on.

It is a sudden detention and taking both of body and mind, both ſense & moving being lost, the ſick remaining in the ſame figure of body wherein he was taken; whether he ſit or ly, or whether his mouth and eyes were open or shut, as they are taken in the disease ſo they remaine.

Cause.

This disease is a meane between a Lethargy and a frenzie, for it commeth of a melancholly humour; Therefore in respect of coldnesse it agreeth with a Lethargy, and in respect of driness with a frenzie; and the effects are in a medium between them both; Sometimes abundance of blood is joyned with the melancholly humour, and sometimes on-

ly pure melancholly ; both invade the hinder part of the braine.

They that are taken with this disease, are alwaies taken sudddenly, both speech and sense are taken Signes from him ; he neither speakeith nor heareth, his breath scarcely to be perceived ; he lies like a dead man, his pulse is small, weake, and very thicke ; his egestion and urine are either very little or none at all, which seemes to proceed from want of sense; for the sick abounds (most commonwy) with moisture ; *For melancholly is an humour dry in operation, not in quality ;* Their face is sometimes red, and that is when blood is mingled with the melancholy ; and sometimes swarth, and then pure melancholly oppressteth ; the eyes in this disease remaine immoveable, as though they were frozen.

The diet is different according to the cause; on-
ly in generall let him avoyd all such meates and
drinke as send vapours up into the head ; also wa-
ter is hurtfull because it *swelleth the spleene.* Barly
water wherein Cinnamon hath been boyled is
good.

If blood abound, and strength and yeares per- Bleeding.
mit ; let him blood in the Cephalique of the arme,
as much as streugth will permit.

If melancholly abound, cleanse the gutts with Clisters.
clysters made of things proper for melancholly : such
be borrage, buglosse, fumitory, time, epithimum, polipo-
dium, senna, cassia fistula, confectio Hamech, &c.

If the head be hot, coole it with oyle of fleabane; Retrige-
if too cold, heat it with oyle of vervaine. ration.

Black hellebore corrected with Cinnamon is Cure.
very medicinall ; so is mother of time.

If trembling accompany the disease, give Casto-
reum.

As for other remedies, you may find them in the chapters of frenzie, and lethargy before; and in the Chapter of melancholy, which is to follow after.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Apoplexie.

Αποτλεξία.

Definition.

Cause.



Signes.

'Αποτλεξία in Greeke and Latin, is also called an Apoplexy in English; and is a disease wherein the fountaine and originall of all the sinewes is affected, and so every part of the body doth suddenly lose tense and motion, throughout the whole body.

If this stopping come only in one halfe of the body, it is called the Palsey; of which hereafter.

The Apoplexic is caused by a grosse tong and clammy humour, (ingendred for the most part by drunkennesse;) which (being crude) fills the principal ventricles of the braine.

It is caused also by a fall or a blow, which bruiseth and shakeith the braine, and causeth the humours to flow thither.

Also those that are brought up in hot countries, when they come to live in cold countries, many times the cold only congealeth the humours and causeth the disease.

There goeth before this disease a sharpe paine in the head, a swelling of the veins in the neck, the vertigo and brightnesse before the eyes, coldnesse of the extreame parts without cause known, panting of the whole body, slownesse to move, and gnawing of the teeth, while they sleepe; their urine

is

is little in quantity, and black, like rust or canker of mettall, and hath a residence like meal; they lack sense altogether, and lie with their eyes shut, as though they were asleep and snort.

The vehemency of this disease, may be known by their impediments in breathing; if their breathing differ but little from another mans that is in health, it shewes the disease is but weake; but when they can hardly be perceived to breath at all, it is the strongest Apoplexie; and little better is theirs where the breath seemes to be stopped for a while, and then fet with great violence.

This disease happenes most frequently to aged people, stigmaticke folkes, and is such as use such diet as encreaseth flegme.

This disease is seldome cured; and seldomer but it leaves the dead palsey behind it; and then it is but halfe cured.

A strong Apoplexie for the most part kills a man in 24 hours; many times in halfe the time.

Bleeding is a desperat physike for an Apoplexie, well Bleeding, bfitting such a desperat disease; for it kills or cures quickly.

Provoke him to stoole, with mighty sharpe and strong clysters.

Bind the thighes hard, and rub them vehemently.

You may shave the head, and bath it with oyle of Rew, Camomel, or Dill.

You may fasten Cupping-glasses good store to the shoulders.

You may bare stinking things under his nose, as *Cætreum*, *Affa Fæida*, *Saga penum*, *Galbanum*.

You may provoke him to sneeze, with white Hellebore.

You may apply *Castoreum*, and *Eiphorbium*,

Cucufa. with vinegar to his head.

Vomit.



Lac Sulphuris.

I take it
doth not
procure
vomit, but
is diapho-
retical.

You may provoke him to vomit with turbith mineral, *mercurius vita*, or *lac sulphuris*, which is the best medicine I know.

Thus much for the cure of an Apoplexic, if it may be cured.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the dead Palsey in one side.

παράλυσις.

Definiti-
on.

*παρα-
τηνία.*

παράλυσις in Greeke, in Latine *Resolutio*, in English the dead palsey ; 'tis a disease wherein the one halfe of the body, either the right side or the left, doth lose either sense or moving, or both, either totally or partially.

But note here that the palsey that followeth the Apoplexie, is properly and particularly called by the Greekes *παρατηνία*.

In the palsey sometimes sense only is lost, and not moving, sometimes moving and not sense, and sometimes both sense and moving ; yet the Greeke word *παράλυσις*, signifies properly loss of motion.

Q.uest.

A word to satisfie the curious, that may ask why sometimes sense only, and sometimes motion only, should be lost ?

Answ.

You must note that the faculty of motion, as well as that of sense, flowes from the brain, as from the fountaine, and is derived from thence by the nerves to the instruments of sense and motion ; and so either sense or motion is lost, according as the sinewes that convey sense or motion are affected in the disease ; therefore it being considered that divers

ivers members participate in two kinds of sinews; I doe not
the one for sense, the other for motion, the doubt yet un-
easily cleared. One sinew may be hurt, and under-
standing is lost; the other may be hurt, and that safe; this:
then sense is lost and motion remains; both are
hurt, and then farewell (*pro tempore*) sense and
motion.

If members participate but of one sinew, as few
as (perhaps none) yet *Galen* saith some do, and
at present I cannot contradict him; lessse virtue is ^{I rather} required for feeling than for motion, saith he; and ^{adhear to} if the sinew be much hurt, sense and motion are ^{this judg:} both lost; if it be but little hurt, onely motion is
lost.

The matter indeed is scarce worth disputing for,
or writing of, and therefore I proceed.

The Original of this disease lies sometimes in
the Brain, and sometimes in the marrow of the ^{Description} backe.

If the disease lie in the back, (as but seldom it
doth) then is the face firme, and then sometimes
halfe, sometimes the whole body is paralitick, ac-
cording as the halfe or whole marrow of the backe
is vitiated.

If it come from the Brain, it lies only in some
particular Pellicles thereof; for if the whole Brain
be vitiated, it is an Apoplexy.

These things being first duly considered, we
come to the cause.

It is caused through viciement and inordinate
cold, or through grosse and clammy Humours
that stop the passages, that the animal vertue can-
not passe freely from the Centre to the Circum-
ference.

Cause

If it come from the back, it is caused through

Inflammation, or *hard swelling without sense* called *Schinckle*, hapning at the backe bone, or nigh to it, or other fiewy part, dependant thereon; whereof the sinews are pressed together, and so stopped, that the animal vertue cannot passe. It may happen by ablow or wound.

The Disease is so apparent that it needs no Signs.

*Prognos-
tika.*

The Palsey is no acute or sharpe Disease, and for the most part is curable.

13.

It chanceth (for the most part) to ancient people, and beginneth (commonly) in the Winter time.

If the Palsey come by a cut or wound, it is incurable, and very difficult, if the Paralitique members wane, wax leesse, and leesse; for then it sheweth the parts to want spirit naturall as well as animal.

Diet.

Let his Diet be extenuating and drying, let his Meate be easie of digestion and roasted. viz. Birds that frequent dry grounds, Almonds, Raisons of the Sun, Pine Nuts.

Herbs.

For Pot-herbs, let him use Fennel, Pursley, Hysop, Marjoram, Sage and Savory.

Caution.

Let him eschew Water-fowl, Fish, and all other meats that are cold and moist, and flegmaticke.

Aire.

Let the Aire he abides in be hot and dry; if not, make it so by Art.

Drink.

Let him drinke no Wine but Hippocras, and let him use Cinnamon in all his drink, or broth.

It is good for him to indure as much thirst as he can.

Sleep.

Let his sleeps be but mean, and let him not sleep at all in the day.

Exercise.

Let him use as much exercise as well he can.

Mirth.

Let him be merry and cheerfull, and by an-

vexation, and other perturbations of the
ind.

If there be signes of Plenitude, you may draw Bleeding.
ut blood (moderately, for feare of over-cooling)
the sound side; else forbear.

If he have not a Stool once a day, provoke him Clisters;
ith a Clister.

Acetum Scilliticum, or Vinegar of Squils taken Cure.
vo spoonfuls every morning, fasting, is a sovereign
edicine.

So is also *Castoreum*.

Sneezing.

If it lie in the Brain sneezing is good, which
ou may provoke with white Hellebore, but let it
e in the Evening, the party in bed, and their head
rapped warm for fear of after-claps.

unction.

Also use Unctions to the nape of the necke (for
uir the marrow of the backe bath its passage to the
rain) use first weak ones, such as Oyle Chamomel, perly the
ill, St Johns Wort or Earthworms. Then after Brain
ome dayes such as are stronger, as Oyle of Bricks, bath its
or Tile-stones, *Castoreum* and *Euphorbium*. Where-
passage to
with you may anoint all the paralitique members,
lapping them up hot afterwards in a Fox skin. the spine
Bath. lis me-
dulla.

Also you may make a Bath with St Johns Wort, Bath.
olemary, Stæchas, Sage, Marjoram, and Camo-
nel, boyled in Water, wherewith you may bath
the paralitique members before you anoint them.

Ceratum:

Also this Cerecloth is excellent to apply to the
paralitique members. Take of Oyle ii.ʒ. Oyle of
Pepper, i. ʒ. ʒ. Oyle of *Euphorbium*, ii.ʒ. *Aqua vita*
i.ʒ. ʒ. juice of sage & Marjoram or cowsllops of each
i.ʒ. ʒ. *Galanga* iii.ʒ. Pellitory of the wall and pep-
per, of each a dram, Stæchas and Rosemary, of each
i.ʒ. *Euphorbium* ʒ. ʒ. boyle it till the *Aqua vita* be
consumed, then strain it, and put wax enough to it
to make a Cerecloth.

Culpepper's last Legacies,

Also you may make a quilt for his head with Hysop, Marjoram, St Johns Wort, Sage, Rew, Bay leaves of each ii.ʒ. Spikenard, Mastich, Cassoreum and Stachas, of each ii.ʒ. Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs of each i.ʒ. red-rose-leaves well dried, halfe handful, make of them a quilt, as you are taught
Chapter 3.

Use these medicines to the head if the disease lie there; to the nape of the necke, and the back bone, if the disease lie there.

C H A P. X X.

Of the Palsey in one Member.

Although any expert man may draw on of what hath beeene written before, the cure of the resolution of any member, the radix being the same, yet to satisfie the unskilfull, I thought good to write a line or two.

If any member be paralitique, search from what root the sinews come that supply that member, and mend it there at the root with the former medicines.

There is also a kind of Palsey called by the Greeks σοα'σμος κυρικός, in Latin Tortura oris, in English wrinessse of the mouth; this you may cure also by the aforesaid medicines: besides, you may hold a looking-glass before him, that he may see what an ugly face he makes, and so labour to mend it.

CHAP XXI.

Of the Falling-sicknesse.

'Εμπνευστοια in Greek, the Latins call it *Morbus Convulsio*, and the English, the Falling-sicknesse.

It is a Convulsion, drawing and stretching of all the parts of the whole body, not continually, but at sundry times, with hurt of the mind and sense.

It is so called, because it attacheth both the sense and feeling of the head, and also of the mind.

There be three causes of the Falling-sicknesse. Three causes of Falling-sicknesse:
1. When grosse, tough and clammy Humours flegmaticke, stop the passage of the spirits animal in the Pellecles of the Brain. 2. When the same opilation is caused by Choler. See my Anatomy of the brain.

Secondly, it is caused through the evill affect of the Stomacke, sending up vapours thither, which the brain labours to repell, and by the reluctancy causeth the disease.

Thirdly, it is caused through a cold aire which the Patient may feel creeping up from one member or another, to the Brain; but this chanceth but sel-dom, especially in these climates.

There goeth before this disease, an unwise state Signs: of the body and mind; sadness, forgetfulnesse, troublesome dreames, headache, continual fulnesse in the head, especially in anger, palenesse in the face, inordinate moving of the tongue; many bite their tongues, as soon as the fit takes them they fall down, their limbs are drawn together, they snort and

and sometimes cry out: many tremble when the fit comes upon them, and run round, but the peculiar signe of this disease is foaming at the mouth.

This disease happeneth most to young folke.

Aire.

Let the Aire the sick abides in, be hot and dry, if the disease be caused of Flegme, let it be cold and moist, if it be caused of Choler.

Vomit.

Let him eschew all meats that are hard of digestion, and stopping, and such as are of a dilative quality, and all Wine, the older the worse.

Cure.

If the Disease proceed from the Stomack, clear it by a vomit.

My thoughts

I might have been strowed the vedy, is, a Male piony root dug up, ☉ in ☉ rising p:ins to on sunday morning, the Moone encreasing, Aties culminating; hung about their necks; which by a more mē- hidden planetary vertue cureth it. Also the juyce decines, of piony roots dug up at that time, and made into a yet seeing sygrup with Sugar taken inwardly doth the like.

It is as tis

see my re-
cepts.

CHAP. XXII.

Of Convulsion and Cramps.

Definiti-
on.

πενταρος, in Greek; in Latin *Convulsio*; in English *Convulsion and Cramp*: is a Disease in which the sinews are drawne and pluckt up together against ones will.

Kinds.

There are divers kinds of this Disease, three of these kinds lie in the neck.

The first is called in Greeke *τιταρος*; in Latin *Dissentio*; it is when the necke remaineth altogether immovable; so that it cannot be turned any way, but must alway beheld straight forward.

The

bis Physicall, Chirurgicall remaines.

41

The second is called *Tentio ad anteriora*, when the head or necke is drawn down towards the brest.

2.

The third is called *Tensio ad posteriora*, when the head is drawn backward.

3.

The fourth kind of Convulsion, is that which usually is called the Cramp, and is a drawing together of the sinews of some particular limb.

4.

The fift is that which is usually called Convulsion-fits, and a wreathing or drawing up together all the sinews on the one side of the body.

5.

This Disease is caused through fasting, fulnesse, pricking of an Artery, or the biting of a venemous beast, that the venome come to the Nerve.

Cause.

The fift of these is only mortal, and takes away many young Children.

For Children : Spirit of *Castoreum*, *Aqua paralitica Matibili*, *Aqua antepileptica langij*, are medici-

nal.

For aged people ; if it come of fulnesse, purge and vomit, then use the precedent medicines.

Oifulnes.

If it come of fasting, it is more perilous; the best remedy that I know then, is the decoction of *China* roots.

Fasting.

If it come by pricking an Artery, as many times of a nerve, it doth in blood-letting through the unskilfulness of the Chyrurgion, or unruliness of the Patient. If it be much hurt, the only way I know, is to cut it quite asunder, and lose the use of the limb, to save your life.

Pricking

If it come by stinging of any venenous creature, of venemous creatures, make the wound bigger, and draw out the poysone with *Venice treacle* applyed to it plaster-wise.

Stinging

Finally, wear for the Cramp, a Ring made of a Ramshorn, the Ram slain ⊙ in γ, in the hour of the Sun, he either rising or culminating.

mousecrea-

tures.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

*of the Mare.***Hesicaris**

Hesicaris in Greeke, in Latine *Incubus*, is a Disease that happens onely in the night, to people in bed, wherein they conceive themselves over-prest with a great weight, which almost strangles them.

The ridiculous conceit of the vulgar.

Cause.

The simple sort call it the *Mare*, and conceit and affirm, that they feel it with their hand, and hear it fall down in the chamber : yea, I have heard one affirm, she heard it come in at the gate. The truth (or rather falsehood) of all this, will appear in the description.

Description.**Signs.**

This Disease is caused of excessive drinking, also of continuall rawnesse of the Stomack ; whence are sent grosse and cold Vapours, which fill the ventricles of the Brain, letting the dispersing of the faculties thereof by the sinews.

Caution.

This Disease alwayes invades those that are asleep, and most of all such as lye upon their backs; they suppose a great weight lyes upon them, and stops their breath, that they cannot move, and dream that they are almost strangled, and would cry out, but their voice is stopped ; and indeed they groan pittifullly, at last being something wakened, and able to stir, the passage is opened and they eased.

This Disease (though seeming light) is not to be neglected, by reason of its affinity with the Apoplexy and Falling-sicknesse.

Let him never lie on his back.

Let

Let his Diet be such as breedeth not wind, nor
is of a dilative quality.

Diet.

If there be signes of fulnesse, use bleeding.

Blood-

letting.

Let him not go to bed till digestion be perfected; Vinegar of Squils taken two spoonfuls in the morning fasting; and if digestion be weak, one spoonfull presently after meat digesteth the humours and cures the Disease.

Cure.

Keep the head and neck alwayes warm. Also you may take inwardly such things as strengthen the braine, such be, *Aromaticum Rosatum*, *Diamoscum* strangely dulce, *Diambra*, *Dianibon*, &c.

I have been my selfe, and have knowne others troubled with this

disease, since the writing hereof, and in a farre different manner from what he is written; but the margent is too small to hold the Story.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Madnesse.

Mavia in Greek, is a Disease which the Latins Differ call *Infania* and *Furor*; in English Madnesse and ^{rence} ^{twixt *Mavia* and *Frenitizis*.} Fury, they that have this Disease be unruly like wild Beasts.

The difference betwixt this and the Frenzy, is this: A Feaver alwayes accompanies a Frenzy, but never this Disease called *Mavia*, or Madnesse.

It is caused of much blood flowing up into the Brain; sometimes this blood offendeth in quantity only, and sometimes in quality, when it is melancholly: *The Superfluity of melancholly, causeth alienation of mind, and causeth the man to be foolish and beside himselfe.*



I shall onely in this Chapter treat of madnesse Signes: coming of blood.

There

There goeth before Madnesse, weaknesse of the head, tickling of the ears, shinings before the eyes, great watchings, strange thoughts approach the mind, heaviness of the head, a ravenous appetite, a forwardnesse to bodily lust, the eyes stare, and seldom either winke or beckon.

If it come of blood only, they laugh continually, and the sicke thinketh he seeth before his eyes things to laugh at.

If any Choler be mingled with the blood, then the pricking and swift moving of the brain, makes them angry, iefull, moving and bold.

Bleeding. In the first place bleed them, and then by the colour of the blood you may discerne easily the quality predominant.

W If it be a Woman, breath a veine in the ankles, for that provokes the termes.

Let their Diet be such as breeds little blood, till they are almost starved.

In many the humours is waxed grosse, and settled by long continuance, and such are worst to cure, though perhaps they be patientest, for the time, yet looke for them to be furious enough, when the humour is stirred, and made thinner.

If it come of blood only, you may draw away blood abundantly, from the arm, under the tongue from the forehead, from the fundament with leaches

If Choler be mixed with the blood I refer you to the Chapter of Frenzy.

If of Melancholy, the next Chapter shall instruct you, only let him eat little, drink no strong drink nor wine; sleepe much, and go to stool orderly.

CHAP. XXV.

Of Melancholie.

BY Melancholie, here I mean, not the simple complexion; for without that, none can live; but the alteration of the complexion in quantity, quality, or seat.

It commeth without a feaver, and is engendred Description of melancholy occupying the mind, and changing the temperature of the brain.

It is caused three waies. Sometimes it is caused of the common vice of melancholy blood, being Caused in all the yeines of the body, and so hurteth the waies. braine.

Sometimes the blood only in the brain is alte- Had this red, the blood in other parts of the body being safe. been to do

And sometimes it is engendred through inflam- again, I mation about the spleene, and so sending up me- could lancholy vapours thither. have done it ten

The most common signes be fearefulness, sadness, hatred, strange imaginacions; For some ter. think themselves bruit beasts, and counterfet their signes. noise and voyce; my selfe knew one, this present 3. yeare 1645. that thought him selfe only a man, and all other men beasts that came to devour him, and stood with a stiffe to beat every one that came neer him, whom I perswaded that he was made of a black pot, and if he did not speedily get him into his house, I would throw a stone at him, and break him; which was so upon his imagination, that he threw away his stiffe and ranne in, and would suffer none to touch him for feare they should break him. Innu-

Culpepper's last Legacies;

Innumerable such fancies are mentioned by Authors which I forbear to mention.

This is according to the cause; if the cause be fear, then they think others will kill them; if of grief, they seek to kill themselves; if of love, the natural blood is infected because the liver is the seat of love, I want room, guess the rest by these.

Diet,

Aire.

Purge.

As how one conceited he had a fish in his blood, another durst not pisſe for feare he should drowne the world, a third conceited he had no head, and a fourth that he was made of batter; all which, and the waies and meanes by which they were cured you may read in A. P. his Chirurgery: but to proceed. Many desire death, and some do kill themselves, others are afraid of death, and thinke their best friends when they see them determine to kill them; some laugh; some weep; some think themselves inspired with the holy Ghost, and prophecie of things to come.

Also the state of their body is slender, black, rough dry and hard in touching, and altogether melancholious.

This is caused through excessiveness of some passion, as love, joy, grieſe, &c. or through much study, watching, stopping of the Hemoroides, or Menses, or the eating of wicked and melancholick meats.

But in such in whom it is caused by the Spleen, they have rawnesse, much wind, sharpe belchings, burnings and greivousnesse of the sides, the sides are drawn upwards, and many times they have Inflammations there. Also Costiveness, little sleep, troublesome and naughty dreams, swimning in the head, and sound in the eares.

Let him abhor melancholy Diet.

Let the Aire he abides in be hot and moist.

Let this Meat be hot and moist, of good digestion and breeding good blood. Young Borage boyl'd and buttered is good meat for him.

Black Hellebore corrected with Cinnamon, is

a good purge for him, so is decoction of Epithimam.

Fumitory is a soveraigne hearb for the disease, and so is betony.

If the infirmity lie in the whole body, you have Bleeding. no other remedy but you must bleed him often, because all the blood is corrupted.

If it lie in the head only, bleeding is needless, only follow his humours, and comfort him with Cordials and Cephaliques, that strengthen the braine; such be of simples, Betony, Red-roses, Haris-tongue, Endive, Borage, bugloss: and Violet-flowers. Of compounds, Aromaticum rosatum, Dianescu dulce, Anacardina, Letiscans, Gallenis, Dianthon, species cordiales temperate, &c. And his best Doctor is Dr Merry-man.

But if it proceed from the Spleen; for Simples use Centaury, Penyroyall, Wormwood, and Germander and Bay-berries, apply to the region of the Spleen an Emplaster of Melilot for the Spleen.

Also you may provoke them to sneeze with B- Sneezing-tony in powder snuffed up in their nose.

There are divers other manners of cure which I omit here, my scope being in this place to treat of it, as it annoyeth the brain only; I may happen to write of the redundancy of all the complexions severally and distinctly by themselves; to which I refer you.

C H A P. X X VI.

Of Trembling or shaking of any Limb, called commonly the shaking Palsey.

This Disease commonly goeth a little before death, especially in acute diseases and surfeits, and then it is an evident signe death is near.

It

It many times troubles aged people, and then it is incurable.

Cause.

It is also caused by fear; then removethe fear, and the trembling is gone.

Sometimes it comes by accident, as immoderate cold taken, abundance of grosse, thicke and clammy humours, much drinking of Wine, &c.

There needs no signs to be shewed.

Dier.

For Diet, use such things as cut, divide and extenuate; let him eschew all things that hurt the sinews; all Wines.

Cure.

Question
lesse such
things as
streng-
then the
Nerves
are excel-
lent; I am
sorry I
was so
briefe.

The best cure that I know, (which indeed is sufficient) I have known men of ninty years of age, kept from this infirmity, only at night when they go to bed; by rubbing their fingers between their toes, and smelling to them.

Yet if you be troubled with it already, your best way is first (when you have learned what humour it is that troubles you) to purge out that humour.

In this Treatise are many Aphorismes, which are marked with a hand in the Margent, which the studious in Phisick e, especially young Students, if they please to write them out by themselves, may find wonderfull usefull.

Plures gula periere quam gladio.



FINIS.